THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL

Arrangements for the Grand Celebration on the 20th of May.

PREPARING FOR THE VISITORS

No Intention of "Making Treason Respectable."

"THE HORNETS' NEST OF AMERICA."

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg county, N. C., April 29, 1875. I find the worthy people of this pleasant North Carolina city excited over the approaching commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. I am now convinced that the Mecklenburg Centennial will attract a numerous attendance. An unaccountable degree of reticence on the part of the managers has hitherto prevailed; and outside of the extending of invitations soliciting the presence of sundry notable individuals and organizations, and of efforts more or less successful to raise funds for the celebra-Hon, they appear to have followed quite closely the Fabian policy of "masterly inactivity." There is certainly no lack of patriotic feeling, at least in its local development, among the masses, and they seem fond of the traditions which have given rehown to their revolutionary forefathers. while those forefathers furnished, in both their brave words and deeds, materials for history equally abundant and valuable with the contributions to our wealth of national glory bi their Northern compatriots, the latter had the great advantage of more numerous and diligent tontemporary scribes, who sedulously gathered ap every fact and circumstance connected with their achievements, had the testimony perpetuated, as a lawyer would say, and thus weaving their annals as they went along, at every step of the whole colonial struggles, made sure of posthumous fame. The more neglectful and less shrewd Southerners, on the other hand, seem to have been unminuful of the very important truth that the pen is the best ally of the sword. They were, it appears, content with doing heroic acts and making equally heroic utterances, and they left the record of them to take care of itself. Hence it now turns out that the strict and formal proofs which so abundantly fortify New England's claims are sadly wanting to confirm those of North Carolina, and the genuineness of even the Mecklenburg Resolves is challenged with impunity.

THE ARRANGEMENTS. The managers of the Centennial to be observed here on the 20th of May are somewhat reticent about the contemplated arrangements, and it is difficult to learn much of anything definite from them at present. Either the plans are not yet matured, or those who have the affair in hand do not want a premature publication of them, in which they e right, perhaps, though it is not altogether so agreeable to a correspondent as a more communicative disposition on their part would be. PREPARATIONS FOR A CROWD.

It is claimed that a tremendous crowd will be here on the 20th; in fact one enthusiastic gentleman goes so far as to predict the attendance of 80,000 people, if not more. Where they are all to be stowed away at night surpasses my skill at solving conundrums. The Central Hotel is enlarging its accommodation: by an addition of 100 rooms, and there are several other hotels, besides the boarding houses. The citizens, I am told, will very generally open their hospitable doors the infax of pilgrims to this new Mecca. But even then I am unable to see how this expected swarm of visitors, numbering five or six times the resident population of the city, is to be lodged, unless two-thirds of them take it on the floor. The visiting military companies will bring their tents, and the civilian comers may catch the idea and camp out also, at least a part of them. If Barnum would only loan his big canvas for the occasion a solution of the problem might be arrived at. Or Lexington might send along the monster tent under whose wide, spreading canopy the Centennial dinner was dis-THE DATE OF THE DECLARATION.

The Charlotte Observer, the Bulletin and General D. H. Hill's Southern Home take a lively interest in the coming celebration, as do the Journal and the Star, published at Wilmington, the Raleigh State. The impeachers of the authenticity of the Meckienburg Declaration have no newspaper organ, at least not just at this time. They mainin a discreet silence, and we hear nothing from

By the way, I find the following paragraph in the Southern Home, which supplies an important piece of information touching the mooted mat-

We learn by a private letter from Bolivar, Tenn., that the distinctuished grandson of Colonel Thomas Polk (Colonel Horace M. Polk) of Revolutionary fame, has some important lacks in regard to the Mecklenburg Deciaration. Among other things, an extract from a Raleign paper of 1800, giving a speech celivered at thapel Hill, in which there is an elequent allosion to the great event of the 20th of May 175. The silly notoriety numers object of May, 1:75. The silly notoriety nunters object that not until 1819 did the Declaration attract public attention. But Colonel Polk can show by the recors that en years before that, and in the lifetime of the actors in that grand movement, a speaker at the University of the State claimed for did Mecklemburg the honor of first proclaiming independence. A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The press of the State join heartily in the suggestion that the 20th of May be generally observed as a holiday throughout North Caroling. In the event it is so observed, there will be any number of little centennials all taking place simultaneously in every part of the State. Why isn't the Twentieth of May as good as the Fourth of July ? It never was thought necessary to go to any particular place to celebrate the Fourth. The day is the main thing-not the locality; which reflection ought to console the stay-at-homes. The great re at Charlotte on the 16th inst. will not in any way interrupt or interfere with the Centennial

preparations. THE SPEAKERS. General Joseph E. Johnston, who surrendered to General Sherman in this very city ten years ago. will act as Chief Marshal on the occasion of the selebration; and John Kerr, one of the very best public speakers in the State, will be orator of the day. It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the immertal twentysix-some accounts say twenty-sevensigners of the Declaration. To have s certain amount for this monument, and to properly carry out the programme at the Centennia the sum of \$25,000 is considered necessary by the Committee of Arrangoments. Of this amount \$4,000 is assigned for Charlotte to make up, and the balance is expected from the remainder of the State. The money is duly coming in. A few days ago Mrs. Cloero W. Harris, of Wilmington, forwarded \$100 she had collected in that city, and the ladies of Hillsborough, in Orange county, are to give a festival in that old historic town during court week, which begins to-day, the proceeds of which will be applied to the same obect. The township committees in Iredeil will heid a meeting on the Sist, to make up the quota of that county for the Centennial fund. On May mass meeting will be held at Concord for the same purpose, among others. Robeson county is also at work in the same direction. Her Centenbial Executive Committee recently met at Lumberion, when a sub-committee of three was ap-

THE MILITARY. Raleigh will send her artillery company to the colsoration with two guns, and the Raleigh Light lamatry expects to bring hither some forty members. The steam fire engine com-Wilmington will attend. This class organizations will undoubsedly be largely represented. Soldier boys and "boys who was printed in or near charlotte during the Royu-tun with the macana" are also expected intion. I can, nowever, and no such ancient news-

pointed for each township.

from Virginia and South Carolina. The procession will no doubt form an imposing street pageant, such as is rarely witnessed in this section of the country. There will be visitors here from Canada. Twenty Canadians, residing at Belleville, Ontario, will accompany Dr. Palmer, of that place, formerly of Raleigh, who has accepted an invitation to be

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG. The ladies of Charlotte are to present a flag to the "Hornet" Fire Company in season for the Centennial. One of General Vance's sons has secured a huge hornet's nest for the occasion. This is intended by way of a remembrancer of the Hornet's Nest, a doughty little patriotic paper, claimed to have been published in Charlotte

a hundred years ago. Its name has a twofold origin:-First, an allusion to the buzzing and stinging of the formidable insect after which it was called, and second, from the remarkably close resemblance in the grayish hue of its printed pages to the peculiar neutral tint of the hornet's nest. The first revisal of the colonial laws of North Carolina made in 1752, was a small folio volume with a yellow binding, and was, for a similar reason, popularly called the "yellow

Captain W. A. Cumming, of Wilmington, has a somewhat remarkable cup, or rather mug, which he wants to have used to quench the thirst of the speakers at the Centennial. The following is a

speakers at the Centennial. The following is a description of the cup:—

It is made of horn, is lined with silver and banded near the bottom with a narrow strip of the same metal. The inside is much worn and battered and a crack, extending nearly from the top to the bottom, is noticeable. It is also somewhat worm-eaten at the bottom, but it is still in a condition to be used. In dimensions it is about three and a half inches in height, one and one-half inches in diameter at the bottom (which is narrowed down) and two and a half inches at the top. This cup has had a very strange and eventful existence. It was used through the grandfather of Captains W. A. and J. D. Cumming, the grandfather of Captains W. A. and J. D. Cumming, and Mr. Preston Cumming, who was an officer in the Continental service. In his custody it pass of through the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Brandywine, and also figured in the Southern campaign at Camden, Cowpens, King's Mountain and Guifford Court House, in the war of 1812 it also played its part, being used at the mouth of the Cape Fear River by James F. and John R. Cumming, sons of William Cumming, and during the latte war William H. Cumming, another of the sons of William Cumming, and they for the cape fear River by James F. and John R. Cumming, the struggle to the sons of William Cumming, and three grands at the fercely contested struggle. What is considered as a remarkable coincidence connected with the cup is the fact that a grand-inther of its present owner, his two sons and three grandsons, all successively held it in three wars, in the same place, viz.: at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

If this relic of the olden time is made services, ble in wetting the whistles of the Centennial oradescription of the cup:-

If this relic of the olden time is made serviceable in wetting the whistles of the Centennial orators, another notable link will be added to the chain of historical events, in which it has figured. Remarking on this offer of the ancient mug. the gifted but waggish editor, Jo. Turner, of the Ra-

gifted but waggish editor, Jo. Turner, of the Raleigh Sentinet, innocently says:—

We should do everything in order and celebrate
with the nicest decorum and propriety, that on the
next Centennial, in 1975, our posterity may be
proud of us and glad to acknowledge us as their
great great-granddaddies. Who knows, but a pipe
that some good old Mecklenburg farmer will
smoke at the Coariette Centennial shall be carried
back there a hundred years from now and shown
to "the boys" as a relic of 1875? And it will be carried about under the wing (for people will fly in
those days) as a great curiosity. Tes, let's do the
thing right.

I fear Turner lacks faith. The preceding extract looks like making light of the subject. But he always was charged with a proneness to inoppor-

tune levity. Another controversy has arisen in connection with the Centennial. It is no less an enigma than the question whether or no: General Grant was really invited to attend the approaching celebration. The President's letter of declination, through Mr. "Levi P. Lucky, Secretary," would indicate that he was invited. But the Southern Home, published here, denies this. The editor asserts that it is all a mistake; that the presence of General' Grant has not been asked officially, and that if he was invited at all it was by somebody having no authority. He further intimates that the attendance of the President at Charlotte is not espequally desired.

REPUTATION OF SLANDERS.

I neither see nor hear anything here, unless General Wills' article just referred to may be considered as smacking of "disloyalty," which gives any color whatever to the charge recently made by the Washington Republican, and echoed by other administration journals, that "the Mecklenburg celebration promises to be a close communion, hidebound and con-celtedly select affair," whose conductors have been chosen with regard solely to their State rights, Southern, democratic and Confederate antecedents, and that the object is "to make treason respectable." I know that the Republican's statement, that "all the ex-Confederate military | population of about 6,000-a little less than that of States will be on hand," and that there will be "about forty ex-Confederate generals as assistant marshals," is a monstrously absurd exaggeration. The idea that the whole Confederate army-what there is left of it-is to assemble in Charlotte on the 20th of May-or on any other day-is ridiculous in its very face. The cesebration will be no such "big thing" as all that. It wouldn't pay. The Southern people are poor, and traveiling expeases, it is well known, are enormous in all this section. These facts will keep many at home who would gladly come. The South is tired of war and by no means in a mood, notwithstanding the injuries and indignities they have borne, to renew the conflict with the North. The exact reverse of the sliegation made by the Republican is true. The Charlotte celebration will be purely a patriotto occasion, and patriotic not in a sectional sense, but in a large, liberal, catholic-in one word, American-import. It is the erection of a new memorial day. It is an abandonment of the narrow reminiscences and observances which tend only to perpetuate the animosities of the late war between the sections: it is a return to the nobler recollections of that early and better era when the Northman and the Southron stood side by side in a common contest, and when the men of Mecklenburg answered the heroes of Middlesex unenvyingly and with glad accinim. The Charlotte declaration was a sequel and a response to Lexington and Concord. The 20th of May was a result of the 19th of April. These two dates, with the great events they signalize, are indissolubly connected in our history and form a part of our joint national inheritance of renown.

THE HORNETS' NEST OF AMERICA. Charlotte was designated by Lord Cornwallis "The Hornets' Nest of America." This appellation was not very propably intended as a compliment; but the "whirligig of time," which brings about so many historical revenges, seems, as in many similar instances, to have converted the designed opprobrium into a badge of honor. The hornets' nest is now the emblem in this portion of North Carolina of Revolutionary zeal and ardor. And now, after the lapse of a hundred years, Mecklenburg, though her capital town, is receiving with a glad pride, from nearly every county in the State, the voluntary tribute of any number of hornets' nests, which she accepts, not as you or I could a last year's bird's nest as a possible slur upon our dignity, but as the welcome, significant insignia of her confessed priority in patriotism. Some of these hornets' nests are of auge dimensions. I am happy to state that so far as my observation extends none of them seem to be tenanted at present by the lively insects which constructed them. It is due to the good citizens of Charlotte and to the public that this fact should be made generally known, lest timed intending visitors should stay away for fear that, at some preconcerted point in the programme of the Centennia, several mil lous of these "humming birds with hot seet" might be simultaneously turned bose among the crowd. I, therefore, hesten to say that no such vivacious entomological exposition is designed, but that the display is to be the entirely harmiess one of the discarded habitations of migrating awarms, offering an opportunity seldom presented for the sale study of this variety of insect architecture, together with the moral lessons and the local traditions which it symbolizes. It has been alleged that a paper cailed the Hornst's Nest

paper, nor any proof that it existed apart from mere rumor and vague impressions, without the weight even of indefinite recollections. It is cortain that a journal called the Hornevs Nest was published at Murireesboro during the war of 1812, being one of the eight newspapers then issued in the State. This circumstance is, perhaps, the source of the error, which Dlustrates how a fiction, not necessarily willul, however, may by mere lapse of time become a supposititious inct. A paper of that name was printed at Charlotte, in 1850, by L. S. Badger, but twenty-five years lacks a good deal of being a century. The material of which, resembles, and, perhaps, actually is, paper. It is a live paper, too, whose contents are decidedly sensational sometimes. I conclude, upon the whole, that the issue of the Hornet's Nest, in Revolutionary times at least, was exclusively from the office of the numetaphorical "original panel."

WHAT THE LADIES ARE DOING. The ladies of Charlotte, as elsowhere, perhaps everywhere in North Carolina, are actively at work raising money in aid of the Mecklenburg Centennial fund. A hundred dollars was realized for this purpose from a fancy dress ball and supper given last Tuesday evening by the ladies of Lincolnion, the capital of Lincoln county, adjoining and originally a part of Mecklenburg. To-night the Charlotte ladies will give a cantara for the same object. In this connection, permit me to insert an historical item evidencing the patriotism of the women of North Carolina a century ago. The South Carolina and American General Gazette of February 9, 1776, contains the following paragraph:-"The young ladies of the best families of Meckienourg county, North Carolina, have entered into a voluntary association that they will not receive the addresses of any young gentleman of that place except the brave volunteers who served in the expedition to South Carolina and assisted in subduing the Scovalite insurgents. The ladies being of opinion that such persons as stay loitering at home when the important calls of the country demand their military services abroad must certainly be destitute of that nobleness of sentiment_that brave manty spirit_ which would qualify them to be the defenders and guardians of the fair sex. The ladies of the adjoining counties of Rowan have desired the plan of a similar association to be drawn up and prepared for signature."

The following record from the American Archives (4th series, vol. 1, 891) indicates that the ladies of Chowan county, in the extreme eastern section of North Carolina, were equally enthustastic in the cause of liverty with their sisters of the west. It was signed by fifty-six ladies.

the west. It was signed by fifty-six ladies.

EDENTON, N. C., 25th October, 1774.

As we cannot be indifferent on any occasion that appears to affect the peace and happiness of our country, and as, it has been thought necessary for the public good to enter into several particular resolves by a meeting of the members of the deputies from the whole province, it is a duty we owe, not only to our near and dear relations and connections, but to ourselves, who are essentially interested in their welfare, to do everything as far as lies in our power to testify our sincere adherence to the same; we, therefore, do accordingly subscribe this paper is a witness of our fixed intention and solemn determination.

It is also matter of history that the Edenton ladies had a meeting and "destroyed their tea

dies had a meeting and "destroyed their tea (their lavorite beverage), when taxed by the English Parliament." A beautifully executed picture of this meeting, enamelled upon glass, was found at Gibraltar many years ago. It came into the possession of a United States naval officer, who sent it to Edenton, where it has been seen by many persons now living. Mrs. Ellet, in her "Women of the Revolution," has shown that the spirit of patriotism in the South was by no means confined to the men. They snew now to use that distinctively female weapon, the tongue, to good purpose, as the following traditionary anecdote will show. Colonel Tarieton was wounded in the battle of the Cowpens by a sabre-cut delivered by Colonel William Washington, Tarieton was speaking opprotriously of Washington as an illiterate, ignorant fellow, hardly able to write his name, when Mrs. Wille Jones, of Hallfax, N. C., who was present, remarked, "Ah, Colonel, you ought to know better, for you bear on your person proof that he knows very well how to make his mark." On another occasion Tarleton induiged in similar disparagement of Washington, saying he "would like to see him" on account of his notorious ugliness of person. To this remark Mrs. Asne, also a Halifax lady, retorted, "If you had looked behing you, Colonel Tarleton, at the battle of the Cowpens, you could have enjoyed that pleasure."

BRITISH TYBANNY. It is no wonder that the women of North Care-lina hated the British when the royal governors allowed the county court clerks to charge \$15 for a marriage license. This heavy tax on matrimony amounted to a prohibition among the poorer classes, and its moral influences were not at all saintary. Charlotte is a very thrifty city, with a Raleigh. It is situated on rising ground. I am told that the town consisted, in 1775, of about 40 houses. One side of the village was an open common, the other was covered with underwood, The two main streets crossed each other at right angles, the Court House being in the centre. This Court House, by the way, is of immortal memory, inasmuch as it witnessed the adoption of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The upper part of the building was occupied as a court om; the under as a market house. This very spot saw the defiant challenge to Great Britain, sent from within its walls in May, 1775, made good by one of the most heroic actions of the Revolu-tion, when, on the 25th of September, 1780, General William R. Davis (then a major) with three cayairy companies, one of which he diamounted and stationed under the Court House, dared to attack and hold in check Lord Cornwallis and his whole army, flushed with their recent victory at Camden over the American forces under General Gates, and then making a triumphal progress. This was a geed equal in valor to Thermopyles.

THE SHERIDAN TRAGEDY.

DR. M'GILL'S TESTIMONT REGARDING HIS AC-TION IN THE CASE.

The inquest on the body of Philip Sheridan, who died from a fracture of the skull, inflicted by Joseph Doyle, was commenced last evening at Brady's Morgue, Jersey City, before Coroner Lynch. The first witness examined was Dr. John McGill. who testified; -I was called on the 25th of April by Mrs. Sheridan to see her husband; found a compound fracture of the skull over the frontal bone; inding that the man's condition was good for the injury, and no symptoms of compression of the brain appearing, I directed that he be kept in a recumbent position, with cold water applied to the head; I then left him; next day him in a good condition; saw him again the following day; he was sitting up with a pitcher of ale beside him; I had probibited alconolic drinks. and finding test he disobeyed my orders and seeing the wretched surroundings of the place I recommended that he go to the Charity Hospital: I gave a permit and leit, and was not called upon afterward; the wife refused to let him go to the nos-pttal; the man was perfectly sace while I at-tended nim; I ordered him to go to the hospital because I feared that meningitis might supervene and an operation might be necessary. The witness was questioned sharply by the Coroner, who asked him why be did not order the patient to go to the hospital on Monday. The wit-

The witness was questioned sharply by the Coroner, wan asked him why be did not order the patient to go to the hospital on Monday. The witness answered that he did not then see any dangerous symptoms. He declined to periorm an operation, acting on many reliable medical authorities. The operation was so dangerous that it should not be performed, unless there were urgent symptoms of compression or inflammation of the brain. When asked if he relused to attend the case of advanced any reason for refusing to attend the case of advanced any reason for refusing to attend the case of navanced any reason for refusing to attend the other asked if he relused to attend the other asked if he relused to attend on the not care about taking the case for the unenviable notoristy which they secure. "I do not hanker after such ones," added he witness. "But it is the duty of a city physician," quickly replied the Coroner. The witness in the stated that he did not care, if he could help it, to become implicated in police cases and be obliged to attend at court, to the devilment of his patients and to his pecuniary loss.

In answer to Mr. W. D. Daly, who was present as counsel for the prisoner, the witness stated that at no time during his visits was there any symptom of compression of the orain; that the fatal result might be induced to a great degree by the treatment he received; the fracture of the skell was the indirect cause of death, witness and not think the wound was necessarily latal at any time; menugins ensues in a mojority of case.

The inquest was then adjourned. The Police Commissioners held a meeting, but it was reseived not to discuss this case till the inquest is concluded.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

GAME BETWEEN THE BOSTONS AND MUTUALS ON THE UNION GROUND.

on the Union Ground probably 1,500 persons. The occasion was further graded by a lady, who seemed to take a great interest in the play. Long bethe field, batting "fungoes" and otherwise working off the stiffness of their joints. At three o'clock the Bostons arrived, and forthwith there was a rush for seats behind the catcher's position. Before the play began the Boston men were very busy answering auxious inquiries as to how they had enjoyed their Southern trip. At Petersburg, Va., they played the Old Dominion nine, famous for its discipline. The captain of this august body astonished the Bostonians by shouting in a military way, when he won the toss, "Old Dominion, to the fleid!" Old Dominion did not go the field, but stood a solid phalanx, waiting for orders. As each name and position was called off they trotted, with soldierly position was called off they frotted, with solderly alacrity, to their places, and the game began. The Red Stockings made filteen runs in the first inning, which shows how utterly demoralized they were by the wonderful order of their opponents. While the men were telling of their trip to the South an umpire had been chosen by the capitains and game was called, with the Muthais to the bat. They went out in one, two, three order, and the Bostons followed suit. The Muthais on the next inning were whitewashed again, and the prospect for an interesting game was good. When the Bostons went to the bat the prospect was spoiled, for they scored six runs, most of them tarough errors by the Muthais. In the tuird inning neither side counted, and in the fourth the Muthais scored their only run, the Bostons tallying two. In the fifth the Muthais made and and the Bostons made two, the score standing 10—1. For the next three limings no runs were made and in the ninth the Bostons scored one run and the game was over.

G'Rourke's play on third base is a decided improvement on Schaffer's. Holdsworth's play at short stop for the Muthais was very feedle and the lour runs scored against him did much to swell the Bostons' score. Hicks played very poorly in some respects. Passed balls were few, but his throwing to the basemen was very bad.

The following is the score:—

EXTURES. Players. ***EIR.PO.4.E***Players. ***EIR.PO.4.E*** alscrity, to their places, and the game began.

Totals....... 1 6 27 18 16 Totals....... 11 17 27 13

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

A STRING OF YEARLINGS DISPOSED OF AT BELLE

MEADE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8, 1875. The annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Colonel W. G. Harding's breeding farm, Belle

Meade, six miles from this city, took place to-day. The weather was fine, the attendance large and the bidding quite spirited. The following sales

the bidding quite spirited. The following sales were effected:—

FOALS OF 1874.

Bosworth, gray colt, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Metor, toaled March 2; Pierre Lorillard, New York.. \$440
Benzine, bay colt, by Bonnie scotland, dam iodine, foaled February 5; Pierre Lorillard, New York.. 750
Bles Alice, bay filly, by Enquirer, dam Hinda, toaled March 2; Peter Winner, Missisphil. 500
Belle isle, bay filly, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Arnica, toaled March 2; H. R. Douglass, Tennessee.

Bonnbazine, brown filly, by Eonnie Scotland, dam Benica, brown colt, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Benica, braide February 24; Pierre Lorillard, New York

Bonnie Lace, chestnut filly, by Bonnie Scotland, dam
Belladonna, foaled Marca 20; W. A. Brown, 340
Georgia.

NASHVILLE RACES.

The spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association begins to-day. Pools were sold in this city last evening on two of the three events set down for decision. SECOND RACE .- The Bruce Stakes, for three-year-

Rice's Voicano..... Rice's Bayonne...... Cadwallader's Vicksburg.....

\$300, Te.

Johnson's.
40 00 17 THIRD RACE .- Association Purse of \$300, for all Egypt..... \$40 olds; dash of hair a mile. Probable starters— hard's Woodland, by Brown Dick; Williams & Ow-ing's Creemmor. by Asterold; Swigert's Ceylon, by Asterold; Funk's bar colt, by Virgii; Cottrill's Mediator, by Daniel Boone and Milis & Co.'s Dave Saxon. Up to nine o'clock no investments were made on these youngsters.

HORSE NOTE.

On Sunday, 25th ult., the last day of the spring racing meeting over the Bay District Fair Grounds track, a most exciting contest of two-mile heats for a purse of \$800 took place, which deserves a record among the best. Three came tothe post-Mesers, Henry Weich's bay colt Woodbury, four years, by Woodburn, dam Moss Rose; Theo. years, by Woodburn, dam Moss Rose; Theo. Winter's grav cell waterford, four years, by Longford, dam Margaretts, and J. C. Simpson's chesinut coit Hockhocking, iour years, by Ringmaster, dam Fondg Fashion. Woodbury was the favorite in the pools, with Waterford second choice. Woodbury won the Brat heat in 13282, Waterford second and Hockbocking third. The second neat was captured by Waterford in 323, Woodbury second and Hockbocking distanced. The latter was ulsabled, the account of the misfortone being that he last mile, and, after given the whip, he retired behind the distance flag, with one of bis Roofs split no to the hair of the leg." Waterford distanced woodbury in the third neat, sploning under the wire in 3:39. This is one of the best two-mile heat contests ever run.

A CHANGE OF NAME.

The Lyceum of Natural History of this city held s business meeting at their rooms, No. 64 Madison avenue, last night, and resolved to change the name of the institution to the New York Academy of Sciences. The following members have been appointed to obtain the sanction of the Legislature:—Professors Charles T. Chandler, D. S. Martin, and John S. Newberry.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will snow the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four nours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last

A SHOCKING DISASTER.

The City of Hartford Runs The announcement that the Bostons and Mutuals would play yesterday afternoon drew togother Down a Scow.

FOUR LIVES LOST

Statements of the Captains of the Steamer and Scow.

DETAILS OF THE CALAMITY.

All day yesterday a curious throng could be seen at piers 23 and 24 East River. An awini accident had occurred and everybody had run, of course, to gaze on the debris. Four lives were lost, but the faces of the lookers on betrayed no horror, no anxiety, only mere idle curiosity. But little sympathy was expressed for the father whose heart bled for the loss of his four children. He was but a poor, ignorant Portuguese sailor, captain of a small scow which had been run into by the City of Hartford that morning. The colusion had destroyed all his furniture and clothing on the barge, had killed four of his six children, had brought his wife to the verge of death and he was almost crazy with grief. In a few brief seconds how completely had life changed all its colors to him. HOW IT OCCURRED.

The collision, as all eyewitnesses agree, occurred at a quarter-past eight o'clock in the morning. The accounts as to the causes of the accident differ. The City of Hartford was trying to make her landing, as usual, at pier No. 24. Being caught in a strong current she passed the Brooklyn Bridge pier. The captain, William Miner, saw that she had passed her landing place. Her helm was put hard to starbord, the captain expecting to run astern of the Hamilton Fish, which was lying at pier No. 23. Unfortunately the scow used as a ballast bargy for the Hamilton Fish lay alongside a canal boat, which separated her from the Hamilton Fish, the scow being on the outside and facing the stern of the City of Hartford. Captain Miner, seeing that he had come in dangerous proximity to the scow, rang the bell to back, but, driven by the exceptionally strong wind and tide, the large steamer still went ahead, and Captain Miner then rang the signal beil to "back hard." Alas, it was too late. The huge craft-huge in comparison with the tloy barge that lay helpless before her-bore relentlessly down upon the scow, upon which were eight precions lives.

THE CALAMITY. The effect was instantaneous. Scarcely had the steamer struck the scow in the side ere the water burst through the breach and the barge was completely overturned. A second before the captain or the barge had stood on the deek engaged in his usual duties. He had jumped upon the canal boat to save his life, his helplessly struggling in water and there were four of his children in the cabin drowning. Captain Costa—that is the poor man's name—behaved with great self-posses-sion. Seeing the steamer bear down upon his boat, he instantly comprehended the danger. His

Benis alloe, bay slity, by Enquirer, dam Hinda, foated Peter Winner, Missessiphi.

Belle lide, bay slity, by Enquirer, dam Hinda, foated March 21; Peter Winner, Missessiphi, some town and the lides, bay slity, by Honnie Scotland, dam Arnica, town the Lower milly, by Honnie Scotland, dam Nubia, foated March 25; Peter Lordilard, New York.

Bomnast prown coil, by Honnie Scotland, dam Benis, foated March 26; W. A. Brown, Georgia.

Belliadonna, foated Marca 20; W. A. Brown, Georgia.

Belliadonna, foated March 21; Peter Frothers, Arkansas.

Disputase, Clestums celt, by Honnie Scotland, dam Duet, foated March 22; Potrer Frothers, Arkansas.

Disputase, Clestums celt, by Honnie Scotland, dam Duet, foated March 25; Peter Frothers, Arkansas.

Belliadonne, bay slity, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Jessentia, foated March 29; Peter Winner, Mississippi.

Bonnie Pield, bay colt, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Jessentia, foated March 29; Peter Winner, Mississippi.

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all the time lest by some miracle like might not be quite extinct in his dear ones. (How londly we cling to a straw in our sorrow!)

Several of the men plunged their arms through the aperture. They felt a woman's dress, which was entangled in several pieces of furniture. After a chair and a table has been brought forth, the body of the eldest child, a blooming girl of sixteen, was pulled up. She was completely dressed, but the sieeves of her frock were rolled up, as though some domestic task had engaged her when the collision occurred. Her arms were raised and bent over her nead, the inferences being that death came upon her as she was struggling—poor thing—to force her way out. Her name was Beilo, and the father looked at her with an expression that would have moved a heart of stone. And soon the other three were alsentangled; Jolia, a girl or seven; Teresa of three, and Joseph, the youngest, twenty months old—all dead. At the sight of the list named the lather, who had with great difficulty been restrained from clasping the lineless form of his seven-year-old daughter in his trambing arms, was completely overcome. It must be added that George, aged eight, and Michael, aged thirteen, had been saved. George was on the deck of the scow, and being warned of the danger jumped upon the coal boat, and Michael was on some other vessel near by.

The bodies were promptly removed to the Oak street police station, brother and sisters being laid slote by side, and the lather, who seemed speechiess and senseless with griet, followed the wagon. At the police station the bodies were laid out. The children were undoubtedly remarkingly line in point of physique, round, healthy inces, almost chuboy, with stout, well rounded limbs, which attested their the nail-opened eyes, retained a most life-like expression. It there had been a rice nan's children what a most there would have been to deck them out beautifully in the correspondence of captain williams and the heart-broken father:

"He winced." If lean take them out again," he

moved to the Morgos!"
He winced, "if can take them out again," he finally said, when pressed for an answer, "when i have prouved the money to bury them, I am."
"All right," said the Captain, in his loud, lusty voice. And turning to the Sergeaut in the other room, he shouled, "sergeant, call the dead wagon!"

ACTION OF THE CORONER.

room, he should, "Sergeant, call the dead wagon!"

At a quarter past eleven o'clock Coroner Woltman arrived at the police station, in company with Deputy Coroner Cushman. A jury was empaneled, who viewed the codies and then adjourned, as the inquest is to be held on some nuture day when Captain Miner is at liberty to attend. The latter and the pilot of the City of Harticra, Mr. Strickland, had meanwhile been arrested as being responsible—or presumably responsible—by the cruer of the Coroner, who concluded to hold them in \$5,009 bail, which was intrished by Gales Wright, increhant, of No. 40 Poots Sip, was resides at No. 102 Division avenue, Brocklyn.

In answer to the question whether he thought he was to binne, Captain Miner said, "Certainly not," and that if he were now in the same situation he could not act differently. There was no crash at the Collision, he haded, scarcely more than the sound of a sight orack, and if the sow had have only cat a little hole in her side, Captain Miner expressed his regret at the loss of life, saying, at the same time, that if he stemmer would have only cat a little hole in her side, Captain which rendered the collision so fatal. Costa might yet to slive, and finat it was the capsing which rendered the collision so fatal. Costa might yet to slive, and finat it was the capsing he has been employed on the Hartford steamers for eleven years.

he has been employed on the Hartisrd steamers for elevel fears.

CAPTAIN COSTA'S ACCOUNT.

Captain Costa spoke broken Engish. He is a little man, about 35 years old, with intensely-black eyes, a little black mustache and tawny

black eyes, is fittle black interaction.

"I was lying there since last Friday," he said—
he has been sixteen years in this country—"never
an addicant occurrent; was in the country—"never
place, and he came in this morning and ran may
strongh and through," He gestimized which as
through and through, "He gestimized which as
through and through," he gestimized which as
through and through, "Regestimized which as
through and through," he gestimized which as
through and through, "Regestimized which as
through a first product the said in the said this, secomponying cash word with the

proper motion. "I was on deck—if I was below Pd had to go like the rest; I saw her come; I never took no notice, for the boat every minute and never take no notice. Well, I rushed to call chistren in the cabin, but too late; so I pulled out my wrie; as soon as steamer struck, that she done—summersault (he filustrated it with his hands in his impassioned way) and all over."

Somebody remarked that he ought to be thankful for having saved his wife and two children; but he said, "That's very boor hope when four are dead, and my wife she not know ber four children dead; when she know sae die."

It was true. They may kept the death of her four children from her, as a relapse was seared. Ars, Costa is a fine, splendidly developed woman of the genuine Portuguese type. It is fervently to be hoped that she may recover.

THE NEW POLICE BOARD.

GENERAL W. F. SMITH ELECTED TREASURER OF THE BOARD, VICE DURYES,

The new Police Commissioner, General W. Y. Smith, called at the Central-Office yesterday moraing, accompanied by Mayor Wickham, who formaily introduced him to Messrs. Matsell, Disbecker and Voorhis, by whom he was cordially recaived. The General appeared in excellent spirits, and his tall, commanding form and jovial, goodnatured countenance made a favorable impression upon all who saw him.

After the exchange of greetings and well wished the Mayor consigned his companion to the mercies of his inture colleagues and took his departure. Shortly after two o'clock the Board met in sension for the purpose of organizing and electing i Treasurer, vice Duryee. President Matsell took the chair and called the meeting to order.

Mr. Voorbis arose and in a low tone referred to the fact that by the expiration of the term of office of their late colleague, General Duryee, a vecancy existed in the office of Treasurer of the Board. He would, therefore, nominate General W. F. Smith for the position.

would, therefore, nominate General W. F. Smith for the position.

The nomination was seconded by Commissioner Dissecker, and the President was about to put the question when the new Commissioner, without arising, said he hoped that the Board would not take such action. The fact was he (Mr. Smith) had no qualifications as a financier; indeed, he was scarcely competent to manage his individual money affairs, and while he did not shrink from the work entailed upon the incumbent of that position, he thought it more to the interest of the department that some other Commissioner be elected to the place.

Air. Voornis hoped that their new colleanue would reconsider his refusal to accept the office. The qualifications need form no costacle, as no Board leit assured that they existed. The responsibilities were not so great as the gentleman had, perhaps, imagined, and the details were all attended to by subordinates. It was eminently fitting that one general should succeed another—diaughter)—and he trusted the gentleman would not decline.

General smith again begged to be excused, if for no other reason than that he was not acquainted with the working of the department, and that it would take him some time to become properly posted.

Commissioner Voornis reassured the gentleman

posted.
.commissioner Voorhis reassured the gentleman that he overestimated the responsionities of the position. "Take it," he said, "at least temporarily, and if you do not had it suitable why we can make other arrangements."

The question was then put, and General Smits was declared elected Treasurer of the Board.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN KILLILEA.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

The case of Captain Killies, of the Eleventh pre cinct, was called up for trial before the full Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon. Counsellors Brooks and Fellows appeared for the delence and Chief Clerk Hawley for the prosect

Mr. Hawiey asked for an adjournment, two his principal witnesses not being on hand. He called the attention of the Board to the letter of resignation of Patrolman Gaffney, of the Twenty resignation of Patrolman Gaffney, of the Twentysecond precinct, which had just been received.
Upon the evidence of this officer he stared the
prosecution to a great extent depended. He
would frankly admit that the evidence taken thus
far would not warrant his asking the conviction
of the defendant. Gafney's letter resigning his
position on the force was then read, and created,
oy its unique style of composition, no little amusement. In it the writer states that he excedingly
regretted being compelled to resign, but his health
imperatively demanded it and he sorrowinly
sought a more "genial" clime.

The testimony taken at the previous trials
traced the money from Koch Brothers, the proprietors of the Central Park Gardens, into the
hands of dafney. The theory of the presention
has been that Gafney was but the agent of Captain Killides in the transaction, while the defence
have claimed that the Capitain had no cognizance
of daffney's acts, and had never received a cent
of the money.

Counsellor Brooks opposed the motion to postpone on the ground that the case was virtually at
an end, the Board having no jurisdiction owing
to its recent dissolution and the introduction of
hew member, General W. F. Smith.

There was, in the contemplation of law, no competent body before whom to make the motion.

President Matsell, after consolitation with the
colleagues, adjourned the case two weeks, and
the dience took an exception. second precinct, which had just been received.

THE BROOKLYN COMMISSIONS.

DEADLOCK BETWEEN THE MATOR AND COMMOR COUNCIL.

The leaders and members of the democratie party in Brooklyn assembled in full force at the City Hall ; esterday, in anticipation of the nomin. tion by Mayor Hunter and the confirmation by the Board of Aldermen of candidates for the vacant Commissionerships of Police and City Works. It is doubtral if the City Hall ever contained a greater crowd. The lobbles, hallways and the front steps were thronged, while the Common Council Cham-ber was packed. In the office of the Corporation Counsel the most influential leaders held a consultation, early in the afternoon, in reference to the probable action of the men on the nominations. "Boss" McLaugh-

ence to the probable action of the Aldermen on the nominations. "Boss" McLaughlin presided, and it was decided that the Aldermen should confirm none but "straight" democrats, and that no concessions should be made to the tadpole reiorm element. There was much speculation as to the probability of the confirmation of the names on the "state." According to the "regulars" it was as follows:—

Board of City Works—General John B. Woodward, President; Thomas W. Adams and William A. Fowier, associate Commissioners.

Board of Folice and Excise—General Henry W. Slocum, President; John Pyburn and Daniel D. Briggs, Associate Commissioners.

This slate had been submitted to the Mayor by the party leaders, and he had approved of it, with the exception of Mr. Fowier for reappointment to the Board of City Works. The leaders refused to throw him overboard, and a municipal deadlock is the result, Mayor Hunter having made a decided change in the "sate" originally shumitted. Soon after the close of the cancus to Eoard of Aldermen was called to order in the Common Council Chamber by President Jacob I. Bergen, with mineteen members present. The Board immediately adjourned for hall an hour, and the members held a cancus with "Boss" McLaughlin in the Corporation Counsel's office. They decided to make no confirmations. The Aldermen tien reassembled, An envelope containing the Mayor's nominations was handed to Pressuent Borgen, who placed it in his pocket, when the Board, on motion of Alderman Council Councy, acjourned, after transacting some routine business.

The following are said to be the names sent in by Mayor Hunter and taoled (or pocketed) by the Aldermen:—

Board of City Works—J. W. Gilbertson, Thomas

Mayor Hunter and taoled (or pocketed) by the Aldermen:—
Board of City Works—J. W. Gilbertson, Thomas
W. Adams and Dr. W. B. Hurd.
Folice and Excise—General R. W. Slecom, John
Prourn and Daniel D. Briggs.
The men named for Police Commissioners are
those whose names were on the "siate," but the
nominees for the City Works are far from satisfactory to the "lenders," who say they will never be
confirmed by the Aldermen. There was a rumor
that Mayor Hunter would call a special meeting
of the Board of Aldermen to take action on the
matter, but this report could not be verified. In
the meantine, the army of placeholders under
the present Commissioners are rejoining over the
fact that the non-action of the Aldermen will enable them to continuo in collect for another week
or two. It is not probable that a compromise will
be effected for several days.

REAL ESTATE.

At the Exchange Salesroom vesterday the open. ing attractions of the week were as follows:--Mesara. E. H. Luciow & Co. sold, by order of the Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George P. Smits, referee, the premises No. 1,965 Taird avenue and No. 133 East 124th street,

Messrs. E. A. Lawrence & Co., by the same order. sold, under the direction of J. N. Lewis, referee, improved property on 112th atreet, cast of Fouris avenue.

avenue.

Sales of New York Property.

By E. R. Ludiow & Co., in Forecosure—A form story brick tenement house, with los 17.82100, cast side Fhird avenue, 122.10 south losts street, of Gustavus Wolfers, for \$9,100.

Asso, in foreclosure—A two story frame cottage, with plot 55.8724.28723.18720.11, north side 1948 street, 300 feet east Fourth avenue, temerying therefron and upon the custerly side a front onbout 25.9 feet, to be devoted to the extension of Lowington avenue, to Thomas L. Cisek, Sr., 1.53,000.